

CHRONICLES  
OF  
THE REBELLION  
OF  
1861,

FORMING ▲

Complete History of the Secession Movement

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED THE

MUSTER ROLL OF THE UNION ARMY,

AND

EXPLANATORY AND ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES OF THE  
LEADING FEATURES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

BY CHARLES J. ROSS.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS.

New-York :

FRANK McELROY, PRINTER, 113 NASSAU STREET.

1861.

# BUSINESS NOTICES.

BY AN EXPERIENCED COMMERCIAL EDITOR.

## CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE, 260 GREENWICH ST.

In times like the present, when there is not only a dearth of employment, but a scarcity of the "circulating medium," it becomes every one to regulate their household upon principles of the strictest economy, and in making their purchases, to obtain the *best and cheapest* commodities.

It is a maxim in commercial circles that "the cheapest goods are the best." We had, for a time, a doubt of the truth of this statement, but a proof of the Wares vended by Mr. Thomas R. Agnew, at his establishment, as noted above, fully convinced us of our error. We have made a trial of several of the Goods in which he deals, and are enabled to classify them as the *very best*, whilst in point of price they can not be under-quoted in the city. This remark applies to his large stocks of Sugar, Tea, Coffee and Molasses. Being an importer, and purchasing for cash, Mr. Agnew can, therefore, supply his customers upon unusually advantageous terms. GROCERIES, TEAS, WINES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c., are in store in large abundance, and every housewife who would desire to economise should not fail to patronize the

## CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE, 260 GREENWICH ST.

## ACCOUTREMENTS FOR OUR JUVENILE SOLDIERS!

STRASBURGER & NUHN, 65 MAIDEN LANE.

Loyalty to the Stars and Stripes is now the order of the day. Children are the creatures of imitation, and hence the streets of this great city are daily perambulated by them in all the gay and attractive uniforms of the several Regiments of Volunteers who have gone forth to give Jefferson Davis's legions a specimen of their military capacity, their courage and their daring, and to convince them that "the Union Must and Shall be Maintained." But although the juvenile would-be soldier has obtained his uniform, he wants something more in order to be fully equipped: these are what are termed in military phraseology, "Accoutrements." Having examined the various establishments in the city where Juvenile Military Accoutrements are to be had, we have no hesitation in recommending that of the firm whose name is given in our heading. There can be had the "army sword," with all its trappings, plain and ornamental. The musket and bayonet fashioned according to the most approved rifle bore, or latest Enfield pattern. Haversacks, calculated to hold a three *hours'* rations, and knapsacks, furnished in all that the juvenile warrior requires, are constantly on sale. Another necessary appendage is the drum; by its roll the young forces are gathered in, and by its tap the science of marching is acquired. Then, again, the tiny bugle is to be had in every style and variety. In a word, there is not a single article which the youthful "son of mars" requires to equip him for actual service that is not to be had at this establishment. The character of the house is such as to impart confidence that the articles are of the best quality, whilst the excellent trade facilities of the principals, both at home and abroad, ensure that their stock can be vended at the lowest cash prices of the day. The house of Messrs. Strasburger & Nuhn can be truly recommended as the best of the class in the city, where customers will be politely received and their orders filled with promptness and despatch.

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A. DOUGHERTY, 26 Beekman Street.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." This is a saying no less ancient than it is truthful. The mind as well as the body requires relaxation; consequently various means have been devised to effect an object so desirable. Among the many plans of amusement, is that of Card Playing. In the camp, it is the favorite pastime after the duties of the day have been performed. One of the last things which the Volunteer attends to before his march is to supply himself with a few packs of the best playing cards. He knows that they will wile away many an hour which would otherwise be irksome and tedious. Hence, the enquiry "Where can I get the *best and cheapest* Cards?" We have several manufacturers in this country. At the head of the business stands Mr. A. DOUGHERTY, 26 Beekman Street, in this city. Being practically engaged in the business for a long series of years, his styles are unlimited, and the quality of each such as to give universal satisfaction. A comparison of Mr. Dougherty's Cards with the celebrated productions of De La Rue, of London, will convince any one that for strength, neatness of design and beauty of finish, they are without a compeer, whilst in the matter of price we believe they are the cheapest in the market. Just now Mr. Dougherty has produced a new pattern which he calls the "Union." We have examined this class of his Cards, and are enabled to pronounce it superior in every respect. It only requires to be seen to be admired, and its excellent quality appreciated. Certain we are that when fully known every soldier of our brave army will yearn to have a supply in his knapsack. But Cards are favorites in the family circle. Here, too, the Union design must be a universal favorite. Dealers and retailers of Cards should bear this in mind, and lay in a supply, as the stock will sell like "hot cakes."

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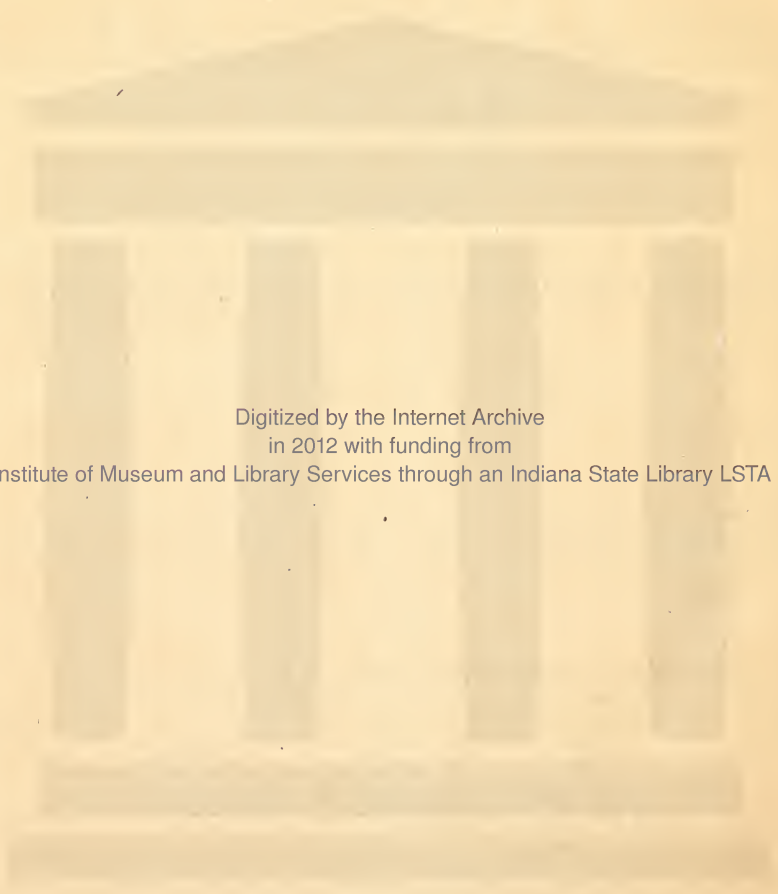
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# Chronicles of the Rebellion of 1861.

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## INTRODUCTION.

THE events connected with the Secession movements of the Southern States, and which roused the people of the North American continent to the highest state of political excitement, will be long held in remembrance. The spectacle of a people so happy and prosperous—living under a Constitution which it was their pride and boast to regard as the most glorious under the sun—a Constitution which, from the expansive character of its principles and provisions, conferred upon its citizens a greater amount of political power, and secured to them a larger extent of civil and religious liberty, than the subjects of any other government—republican or monarchical—plunged into all the dire calamities, the horrors and the sufferings of *Civil War*, is painful in the extreme. But the ultimate result must be beneficial to the country at large. Although its commercial progress may be arrested in its onward career, and the development of its agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources, for a time be neglected, the Constitution and laws will come out of the fiery ordeal purged and purified of every corruption which time has attached to the governmental system of the United States.

The patriot, the philanthropist, and the statesman, will dwell with feelings of attention and interest upon each and every phase of the great struggle, and from their careful study be more than ever convinced of the greatness and supreme excellence of the federal government and the legislative enactments framed and promulgated for its conduct and guidance. The form of a republican government will meet with a more gen-

eral sanction, and the dynasties of the old world be taught to entire conviction that "*vox populi*" is "*vox Dei*." Moreover, stripped of all the vague plausibilities and metaphysical subtleties put forth by the Secessionists, it will be clearly and indisputably demonstrated that the contest of 1861, between the North and the South, must be regarded as a quarrel between civil and religious liberty on the one hand, and political despotism of the blackest character on the other.

For a long series of years the leading statesmen among the Secessionists planned their grand scheme of treason to the United States. South Carolina took the lead in fomenting rebellion. To put forth an apparent justification of Secession, her leading politicians trumped up charges against the people of the Free States, imputed dishonest and bloodthirsty motives to Northern citizens, and boldly avowed that their designs were nothing less than robbing them of their political rights, destroying their domestic institution—*slavery*—and treating the Southern States as a subjugated province. For these reasons, the facts and incidents of the struggle, from first to last, must be interesting to every one who has the least pretension to patriotism, and desires to be thoroughly posted upon the affairs of the country. Their faithful narration in the following pages will prove useful to every one who bestows upon them even a cursory perusal, causing them to be carefully preserved for consultation and reference in after years.

In discharging the duties which we have undertaken, we will strictly adhere to facts, and, should we be led to use occasionally expressions apparently harsh, it will not be from any desire to vilify the

Southern Secessionists, but simply because the stern realities of the exciting period of which we write, and the political iniquity of the revolters, demand that we should be candid, and exhibit in all its criminal deformity the conduct of a misguided people, who have placed the country in social jeopardy, rendered it unprosperous, and, for a time, banished peace and happiness from the land. Although somewhat unwilling to drag in the question of slavery in the discussion of the several topics involved in the subject matter of this volume, we cannot render our task complete without a reference thereto. We shall, however, be as moderate as possible upon a point so peculiarly tender, as the merits of that great question will allow.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE POSITION OF THE PRO AND ANTI-SLAVERY PARTIES SET FORTH.

That the troubles of 1861 resulted in the wide-spread difference of opinion and the political animosity and enmity engendered thereby, on the subject of free and compulsory labor—in other words, slavery—cannot be disputed. In all the platforms which have been adopted at National or State conventions it has been more or less brought forward. Both parties—Democrat and Republican—have been alike at fault—if a constant agitation of the question merits blame—for each made reference thereto, and contended for the supremacy of their respective views in the preambles and resolves adopted as their platforms. For the better understanding of the position assumed by the Secessionists, it will not be out of place to notice in detail the principles set forth in all the national platforms adopted for the last twenty years.

In the year 1839, the Abolitionists held a convention at Warsaw, N. Y., for the purpose of endeavoring to elect as president of the United States, a candidate favorable to abolition principles, and resolved that, in its judgment, "every consideration of duty and expediency which ought to control the action of Christian freemen, requires of the Abolitionists of the United States to organize a distinct and independent political party, embracing all necessary means for nominating

candidates for office, and sustaining them by public suffrage." The gentlemen elected by this convention for president and vice-president, declined the proposed honor, and the party was unsuccessful in its first effort on behalf of abolitionism. The attitude assumed by the Convention assembled at Warsaw brought out a strong opposition to the sentiments adopted in reference to the slavery question. Accordingly the Democratic National Convention, which met at Baltimore on the 5th of May, 1840, resolved, "that all efforts by Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to dangerous and alarming consequences, and that all such efforts have a tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union." Thus, for the first time did the Abolitionists and Pro-slavery parties join issue upon that grand proposition—the agitation of which in no small degree brought about the perilous and troubled times of which we write—"the power of Congress under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, such States being the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution."

It is, however, worthy of remark, that the grand movers in the rebellion of 1861 manifested a dislike of federal authority and control, as the nullification schemes put forth by South Carolina and Virginia in 1832 and 1833 plainly attest. Thanks to the fidelity and decision of Gen. Jackson, the then project of disunion was nipped in the bud, and hence the change of tactics adopted at the Baltimore Convention first quoted. They had learned to fear the influence and power of the Northern Democracy, and as they could not successfully carry out a policy of open assault against it and the Union, the expedient of sapping and mining both was determined upon. In this we have a key to the motives which induced Mr. Calhoun, and politicians of his school, to join the regular democratic party in 1837—a party which they abhorred and openly stigmatized for the four previous years. The inspired writings contain an injunction: "Be ye wise as serpents but harmless as doves." This the original Secessionists imitated with no small success.



When they made their way into the councils of the National Democratic party, which, as already noted, took place in 1837, they lost no time in putting into operation such schemes as would enable them to carry out their original designs. Like Homœopathic physicians, they commenced by administering small doses, in fact, merely preparing the constitution of that body politic for the great *denouement* which they had in view. At the outset they confined themselves to the simple modification of the Democratic party, but subsequently remodeled it more and more in harmony with their peculiar ideas and principles.

These are not vague assertions. The history of the Democratic party from the year 1837 until 1860, affords innumerable proofs of the accuracy of our statements. Suffice it at present to say that the war with Mexico and the annexation of Texas were results arising from the "pursuit of aims purely Southern and sectional," that "it was to subserve Southern, and eventually disunion purposes, that the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and all the evil energy of Leecomptonism put into operation."\*

But to return to the National Conventions. We find that the Abolitionists in 1843, under a new name—the Liberal party—met at Buffalo on the 30th of August, and there proclaimed, that "the Liberal party has not been organized merely for the overthrow of slavery; its first decided effort must indeed be directed against slaveholding—as the grossest and most revolting manifestations of despotism." And again, they also declared, and "gave it to be distinctly understood by this nation and the world, that, as Abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hope for it in conformity to the laws of God and our respect for the RIGHTS OF MAN, we owe it to the Sovereign Ruler of the universe, as a proof of our allegiance to him, in all our civil relations and offices, whether as private citizens or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and treat the third clause of the fourth article of that instrument, whenever applied to the case of a fugitive slave, as utterly null and void, and, consequently, as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon or

sworn to support it."\* This was, no doubt, strong language, and well calculated to irritate the people of the South. The Convention, however, deemed it proper to put forth an apologetic reason for its adoption, and therefore declared "that the peculiar patronage and support hitherto extended to slavery and slaveholding by the general government ought to be immediately withdrawn, and the example of national influence and authority ought to be arrayed on the side of liberty and free labor."

The next great "platform" was that adopted at the Free Democratic Convention in 1848. This body admitted the right of the slave owners to manage their own affairs as they pleased, and contended that "Congress has no more right to make a slave than make a king; no more power to institute or establish slavery, than to establish monarchy; no such power can be found among those specifically conferred by the Constitution, or derived by just implication from them." The object of this resolution was to frustrate the designs of the Southern party, who, at this time, were wielding considerable influence, not only in the National Conventions and Congress, but in a great degree monopolizing all the important and lucrative positions in the gift of the national government. Passing on to 1852, we find the Whig party acquiescing in the provisions of the slave law, and their candidate, Gen. Scott, declaring that he was "convinced that harmony or good-will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and the future interest of the Republic, that can know no North and no South." He then adds: "I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the laws of the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land." Little did this great man think, when he gave expression to such patriotic sentiments, that nine years afterwards he would be called upon to do the very thing he somewhat obscurely foreshadowed—put down "sedition, disorder, faction, and resistance to the law of the Union." It was the promulgation of this sentiment which rendered Gen. Scott odious in the

\* The fourth article of the Constitution of the United States reads thus: "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature or of the executive (where the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence."

\* Partisan Leader.

eyes of the Southerners. When they should maturely hatch their schemes of rebellion, they well knew that, if living, he would be the man whose military genius would thwart them in their designs. It is worthy of remark, that the declaration of such Liberal principles, coming from the liberal party—the advocates of free labor—did not tally with the accusation so often made by the Southern leaders, that the North sought to override the South. Notwithstanding the high prestige of Gen. Scott, he was unsuccessful. A man so firm and determined in his purposes, and patriotic and liberal in his principles, was not likely to find favor in the eyes of a party who for a long series of years had used every exertion to carry into effect a political policy exactly the opposite. Accordingly, the Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in 1852, took its stand upon the principle that “Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, and prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought to be discountenanced by any friend of our political union.” This resolution is nearly word for word with the one passed at the Democratic Convention in the same city twelve years previously. But the position of the slavery question was quite different in 1852 from what it was in 1840.

The year 1850 brought about what is known as the “Missouri Compromise.” A measure such as this was well calculated to call forth keen and acrimonious debates. Of course it was to be expected that Senators and Representatives from slaveholding States would oppose such restrictions as this measure intended to enforce. It abridged slavery extension, and took from its advocates one of the main props by which they hoped to support their grand idea of throwing off the yoke of allegiance to the United States, becoming their own masters, and

carrying slavery into every nook and corner of the territorial possessions of the Union. The discussions which took place on the “Missouri Compromise” clearly showed that, notwithstanding the desire of the Northern States to do everything which could reasonably be expected of them, and to appease the unbrotherly feeling of the Southerners, the concessions then made were only the precursor to other and more unreasonable commands.

Allusion has been made to the platform of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, in 1852. At this time a feeling began to pervade a certain class of politicians, who, although swayed by Democratic tendencies, felt that they could not endorse the proclivities of the South to the extent that was demanded of them. They accordingly formed themselves into a free Democratic Convention, met at Pittsburg on the 11th of August, and adopted a platform. Its declaration of principles and measures are remarkable for boldness of position and firmness of purpose. We quote the following in confirmation of this opinion:

“That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and to secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the general government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and, therefore, the government having no more power to establish slavery than to establish a monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery, whenever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction. That to the persevering and importunate demands of the slave power for more slave States, new slave territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is—No more slave States, no slave territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves. That slavery is a sin against God, and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right, and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition. That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world; we, therefore, deny its binding force upon the



American people, and demand its immediate and total repeal."\*

The promulgation of such doctrines, couched in such strong language, and advocated and endorsed by the leading men of all the free States, must have shown the slaveholders of the South that their political influence and reign of what had been regarded as semi-tyranny, was drawing to a close. The Democratic wing of the country had become split upon the slavery question. And it only required time to bring about an opportunity for testing at the polls whether the government of the United States was to be carried on in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Constitution, or the dictates of a party who had for years squelched public opinion on the question of the immoral and anti-Christian character of slavery.

The questions involved in the "Missouri Compromise" were brought up by the Republican National Convention, which met at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, 1856. This body resolved, "That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the territories these twin relics of barbarism—Polygamy and Slavery." To counteract the effectual application of the principle just quoted, the Democratic National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, and drafted and adopted that celebrated document called the "Cincinnati Platform," the convention pledging itself to "resist all attempts of renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made." The decided opinions of the two conventions just referred to, brought out a third party, the result of which was the assembling of a Whig National Convention at Baltimore, on the 17th of September, 1856. The object of this organization was to elect a President from among the politicians of that day, a man who would cast aside the peculiar dogmas and doctrines held by the respective geographical sections of the country, at the time arrayed in political antagonism. Mr. Fillmore was their nominee, but Mr. Buchanan being put forward by the Cincinnati Convention, carried the day. Here we shall not

enter into any remarks upon the conduct and policy of the Buchanan administration. It will, however form the subject for serious reflection and lengthened observation in another part of this work.

The preceding remarks bring us down to the last Presidential campaign. In the year 1859, and the early part of 1860, a somewhat universal opinion prevailed that so strong was the Abolition sentiment in the Northern States, aided, as it had been, by the insane attempt of John Brown and his misguided followers to seize and hold Harper's Ferry, that the time had come to meet and avert it. In connection, with this feeling, the publication of the "Impending Crisis," or "Irrepressible Conflict," had no small share in influencing and inflaming the minds of Southern citizens. Consequently, when the time had arrived for holding national conventions, for adopting platforms, and nominating candidates for President and Vice-President, there was strong feeling among all parties. At the very outset it was evident that the great struggle would eventuate in the maintenance or non-existence of the Union. The republicans met at Chicago on the 16th of May, 1860, and at once proclaimed that "the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all or any of the territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendencies, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country." The result of this convention was the nomination and subsequent election of Mr. Lincoln as President, and Mr. Hamlin as Vice-President. Three weeks previous to this the Democratic party met at Charleston, S. C. This convention was composed of very discordant materials. How could it be otherwise, after the declaration of the Democratic Free-Soil Convention already alluded to? The great bone of contention was the slavery issue. Northern Democrats were quite aware of the strength of the Republican party, and could not, therefore, fall in with, much less endorse or approve of the bold ideas broached in the speeches of Messrs. Avery, Howell Cobb, A. H. Stephens, &c., &c. The sentiments of these gentlemen clearly indicated that, unless they could control the presidential election, they would attempt to carry

\* See Political Text Book for 1861, page 21.



out the idea which many of them had not only professed, but positively advocated and expounded within the walls of Congress. After days of fruitless discussion, the Southern States perceiving that they would be outvoted, began to "protest" and withdraw from the convention. Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, Georgia, and Louisiana followed each other in quick succession. Reasons as plenty as blackberries in September were put forth by each delegation, as it was about to make its final bow to the Democratic Convention. When they bade "adieu," they understood each other so far that they would break the back-bone of the Northern Democracy, but foolishly omitting to reflect that, by so doing, they were only playing into the hands of their political opponents, the Republicans. They ultimately held an adjourned meeting at Richmond, Va., and, after much political manœuvring, they, with some more seceding States, fixed their choice of nomination upon Breckinridge and Lane, for President and Vice-President. Those who remained firm at Charleston, seeing the aspect of affairs at their early sittings, adjourned to meet at Baltimore. Here fresh defections took place, resulting in a confirmation of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. Meantime, the delegates met at Baltimore, and continued their deliberations until Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson were nominated as the regular Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.

We must not omit to state that the meeting of the Democratic Convention at Charleston was somewhat remarkable, from the fact that the New-York delegation, under the peculiar auspices of the Hon. Fernando Wood, was denied a seat, or any participation in the deliberations which ensued. That the delegates of a party, headed by such a man (for without endorsing any one of his political objects or ideas, we have no hesitation in stating our belief, that he is one of the foremost politicians of the age, and that he has few equals in the argumentation of any subject relating to national or State policy) should be excluded, is not only wonderful, but serves to show that there was, even in the Democratic camp, a strong feeling to put an end to the tyrannical designs of the South.

In the position of affairs just noted, the reader will perceive that there were now

before the public three distinct candidates for the office of President, and a like number for that of Vice-President. It had occurred to many deep and reflecting minds that some efforts should be made to thwart the designs of those who would destroy the union of the United States. Accordingly, a convention of delegates, coming from twenty States, and claiming to represent the Constitutional party, met at Baltimore on the 29th of May, and nominated for President John Bell, of Tennessee; and for Vice-President Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. The principles adopted in the platform of this convention included the doctrine that it is the part of patriotism, and of duty, to recognize no political principle other than the Constitution of the country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws. They further resolved, "That, as representatives of the Constitutional men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies at home and abroad." In principles such as these every man could unite. Subsequent events showed that had Bell and Everett been placed in office the rebellion of 1861, if not altogether averted, would have been for a series of years postponed.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE SAME SUBJECT CONTINUED.

HAVING glanced at the political doctrines enumerated in the "platforms" of the conventions of all the leading political parties, from 1840 to 1860, we proceed to notice the opinions and principles put forth in the letters and speeches of the more prominent candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President. The first to which we would call attention are the sentiments of the Hon. Daniel Webster. In the United States Senate in August, 1848, he thus expressed himself, in speaking on the bill to organize the territory of Oregon, with a clause prohibiting slavery: "The question now is, whether it is competent to Congress, in the exercise of a fair and just discretion, to say that there have been five slaveholding States—Louisiana,

Florida, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas—added to the Union out of foreign acquisitions, and as yet only one free State; whether, under this state of things, it is unreasonable and unjust, in the slightest degree, to limit their further extension. As to the power of Congress, I have nothing to add to what I said the other day. I have said that I shall not consent to the extension of slavery on this continent, nor any increase of slave representation in the other house of Congress." Ten years before this, Mr. Millard Fillmore, in his Buffalo Letter, as it is termed, in reply to an inquiry by the Anti-Slavery Committee of the county of Erie, stated that he was of opinion that petitions to Congress, on the subject of slavery and the slave trade, ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people; that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, under any circumstance, so long as slaves were held therein. He also stated that he was in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. This same gentleman, nearly twenty years later—1856—foresaw what was about to happen to this country; for we find him speaking in very severe terms of censure of a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suzerance of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole of the United States. Conduct such as this, Mr. Fillmore predicted, would bring about civil war, and time has led to the realization of his unpleasant anticipations.

But to come down to the period immediately preceding the secession of the Southern States, we find Mr. Lincoln, in accepting the nomination for President, agreeing to all the principles put forth by the Chicago platform. He furthermore pledged himself to respect the rights of all the States and territories, and people of the nation, to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony, and prosperity of all. The opponents of Mr. Lincoln, particularly those residing in the Southern States, have accused him of endorsing the work of Helper, entitled the "Irrepressible Conflict." Let us examine more closely his views upon the subject of slavery. In the course of his address at the

Cooper Union, on the 27th of February, 1860, he stated: "Human action can be modified to some extent, but human nature cannot be changed. There is a judgment and feeling against slavery in this nation, which cast at least a million and a half of votes." Again, "An inspection of the Constitution will show that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in it. Bear in mind, the judges do not pledge their judicial opinion that such right is implicitly affirmed in the Constitution; but they pledge their veracity that it is distinctly and expressly affirmed there, that is, not mingled with anything else—expressly; that is, in words just meaning that, without the aid of any inference, and susceptible of no other meaning." There is a good deal of special pleading in all this, but toward the close of his address he expressed principles and sentiments of the most moderate character. "Even though," he said, "the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demand and yield to them, if in our deliberate view of our duty we can possibly do so. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of their controversy with us, let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy them." In all this there is not a single word which could lead the South to anticipate any evil result from Mr. Lincoln's elevation to the White House. Nor was there anything offensive said towards the States which seceded in the Chicago platform, upon which his election was carried. It is true that the slavery question was condemned, but the language adopted was pretty much the same as was used by the Abolitionists twenty years before. Moreover, Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address plainly showed that he was determined to administer the government without "favor, affection, or ill-will" to any one. How far he has performed that obligation of his office, every one acquainted with the passing events of the day can form a correct opinion. For ourselves, we consider he acted up to all his promises and professions with great exactitude, and not without success. Mr. Hamlin, the Vice-President, is of kindred feelings and sentiments on all the great questions of the day. Nothing appears in the political records which would warrant the South to take umbrage at him as President of the Senate, and even the premier, Mr.



Seward, has given evidence that much as he may dislike slavery, he is prepared to concede to the South all her just rights. and to allow her to manage her domestic concerns as interest and taste may dictate.

Turning from the Republican party we would next glance at the sentiments and expressions of the Democratic candidates. Mr. Breckenridge, in accepting the nomination, writes strongly in favor of slave property, and significantly hints that "it has been necessary, more than once, to pause and solemnly assert the true character of this government." Gen. Lane, in his letter of acceptance, adopts as his creed—"Non-intervention on the subject of slavery, non-intervention by Congress, and non-intervention by territorial legislators;" contending that "if the Constitution establishes the right of every citizen to enter the common territory with whatever property he legally possesses, it necessarily devolves on the Federal Government to protect the right of the citizen whenever or wherever assailed or infringed." The General made some slight allusions to the beneficial effect arising from the success of his party, as we might then expect an era of peace and harmony. Failing that, the inference is clear that the South had made up its mind to revolt from the United States. Senator Douglas, who has paid the great debt of nature, and whose loss the country at the present time so much deplores, in his letter of acceptance of nomination for the presidency, laid down the doctrine, that the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union had been put in jeopardy by attempts to interfere with and control the domestic affairs of the people in the territories, through the agency of the Federal Government. He proclaimed himself an earnest and zealous advocate for non-intervention, by Congress, with slavery in the territories. Notwithstanding his decided opinions, Mr. Douglas was a Union-loving man. The Constitutional Union candidates, Bell and Everett, were strongly in favor of the Union. The former rattled—proved himself a political apostate, and sold himself to the cause of disunion and treason. Mr. Everett still clings to the Union, and is faithful to his political creed. Among the many able writers and speakers in defence of the Union, there are none who have so argumentatively and eloquently demonstrated that the course adopted by

the South was illegal and immoral in the highest degree.

From the time of holding the National Conventions in May and June, 1860, until the day of election in the November following, the campaign was carried on with much spirit on both sides. The Pro-slavery party were loth to declare their intentions as to treason and rebellion, should Mr. Lincoln carry the day. The worst passions were exhibited during the contest, and every artifice was resorted to for the purpose of blackening the public character of the Republican candidates in the eyes of the citizens at large. It should be observed that the Southern States for several years had been in the habit of controlling the government, and thereby obtaining the lion's share of the spoils of office. To lose these spoils, and to be shorn of their political prestige, combined with their fanciful anticipation of evil at the hands of a Republican government, almost drove them mad, and long before Mr. Lincoln's election was an accomplished fact, the leaders of South Carolina made up their mind to take leave of the United States, and set up a government of their own. No promise nor asseveration, be it ever so serious, was of the least avail. The prosperity of the North was to them a great source of annoyance. They coveted a direct European trade, and out of a dissolution of the Union they believed they would realize this grand commercial benefit.

We have now taken a brief review of the men and parties for the last thirty years, and from it perceived that the main element of agitation has been the slavery question; and that some of our greatest men have decidedly opposed slavery extension, while others were restless in the agitation of measures designed to foster and perpetuate the "domestic institution" of the South. We have also observed that, so long as the South could control the North in the Federal Government of the country, their threats of secession were not heard, but instantly the Republican party got the upper hand, that moment they became restless and ungovernable.

### CHAPTER III.

#### SOUTHERN TACTICS IN THE LATTER END OF 1860.

FROM the tone adopted by the Southern leaders at the Charleston Convention, it



was evident that the election of a Republican president would be merely the forerunner of secession. This was quite clear from the language adopted in the protests of the delegates of the several Southern States, as they withdrew from the convention. A few extracts from some of the addresses will prove our position. Mr. Glenn, of Mississippi, told the convention: "The South leaves you—not like Hagar, driven into the wilderness, friendless and alone—but I tell Southern men here, and for them, I tell the North, that in less than sixty days you will find a united South standing side by side with us. Let me say to you, that the time may come when you will need us more than we need you. There slumbers in your midst a latent spark, not of political sectionalism, but of social discord, which may yet require the conservative principles of the South to save your region of the country from anarchy and confusion. We need not your protection. The power of the Black Republicans is nothing to us. We are safe in our own strength and security, as long as we maintain our rights." The protest from the Texas delegates set forth that—"if the principles of the Northern Democracy are properly represented by the opinion and action of the majority of the delegates from that section on this floor, we do not hesitate to declare, that their principles are not only not ours, but, if adhered to and enforced by them, will destroy this Union." The Arkansas delegation was equally emphatic in its protest, alleging that the "violation of pledged faith on the part of the numerical majority—this violation of the well-established usage and custom of the party—drive us to the conclusion, that we cannot longer safely trust the fortunes of slaveholding States to the chances of the numerical majority, in a convention where all the Black Republicans of the Union—the immense populations of Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and other Northern States—are fully represented on the one side, against the small populations of the slave States on the other. Had these populations adhered strictly to the usages and customs of the party, longer association might have been practicable; but annihilation is staring us in the face, and we are admonished of our duty to stand upon our rights." The entire of the Southern discontents drew up their protests in tone and sentiment pretty similar. All, more or less, threat-

ened that if their opinion upon Democratic doctrines and principles were not conceded, the Union was in danger.

No sooner had it become a positive fact that Mr. Lincoln would be elected, than South Carolina set about calling a State Convention, for the purpose of throwing off its allegiance to the United States; and months before the time for Mr. Lincoln assuming the responsibilities of office at the White House, the Secession Ordinance was passed, and other States invited to follow the example set by South Carolina. The convention which drew up the Secession Ordinance of South Carolina also put forth a declaration of causes which induced their political action. Among other statements contained in this document we find the following: "We assert that fourteen of the States have deliberately refused for years past to fulfil their Constitutional obligations, and we refer to their own statutes for the proof." The matter to which allusion is here made is to the Fugitive Slave Law, and charges the several free States with desiring to discharge fugitives from the service of labor claimed, inasmuch as in none of them had the State government complied with the stipulation in the Constitution.\* Although the requirements of the Constitution, with regard to fugitive slaves, are pretty plain, the wording of the fourth article is open to dispute and a variety of interpretation. For example, the wording of the article endows the slave with *personality*, whereas the Slave Code as positively denies such a quality to slaves held to labor. In the foot-notes of Mr. W. Goodell's "National Charters for the Million," there is an interesting argument against claims of slaveholders, with regard to the rendition of their fugitive slaves. He says:

"The history, as well as the words of this clause, forbids its application to fugitive slaves. Towards the close of the convention a proposal was made to insert a provision for reclaiming fugitive slaves. It was scouted by general approbation, and abandoned without defence. The next day *this* clause, concerning "per-

\* The fourth article of the Constitution runs in these words: "No person held to service or labor in any State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

sons" from whom service or labor may be due, was proposed and unanimously adopted, without debate. So that the indignant refusal of the convention to provide for the rendition of fugitive slaves is an established historical fact."

Before going into a narrative of the subsequent acts of Jefferson Davis and his party, up to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, we pause to take a brief review of the ground already gone over, and especially to notice the singular political corruptions of the Democratic party during the administration of Mr. Buchanan. In the consideration of the facts brought out in the report of the Covode investigation, it will be borne in mind that the President of the United States, Mr. Buchanan, submitted to the House of Representatives a protest against the authority and right to take cognizance of the matters which the committee proposed to investigate. The fact of this step upon the part of Mr. Buchanan raised, in the minds of the Republican members of Congress, a strong opinion that all was not right, and that revelations of a startling and painful character would be brought to light. Evidently Mr. Buchanan assumed a false position in opposing the appointment of the Covode committee. Numbers of precedents existed for its appointment, and exercise of all the powers of inquiry conferred upon it. Commencing with Mr. Mason's motion, in 1826, for a committee to inquire into the expediency of diminishing or regulating the patronage of the executive of the United States, we come to Mr. Calhoun's committee in 1835, for a like purpose. Mr. Houston moved for and obtained a committee in the Senate, in August, 1852, for the investigation of political corruption in matters relating to Congress, or the conduct of the executive. The first part of the Covode investigation was the conduct of Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet, on the Lecompton Constitution. The report of the Committee thus speaks of that conduct: "The patriot will mourn, the historian will pause with astonishment over this shameless record. Accustomed as the American people are, to the errors and crimes of those in power, they will read this exposure with feelings of unmingled indignation." The committee then proceed to summarize the facts revealed by the testimony. For the information of the reader, and in order to more clearly illustrate the tactics of the Southern slave-

owners, we shall append the committee's conviction, as given in the report.\*

This was a pretty extensive bill of indictment, but any one who peruses the evidence of the several witnesses examined, will at once admit that the Covode committee had strong grounds for laying the sweeping charges which they did at Mr. Buchanan's door. The testimony of Governor Walker is very emphatic upon these points; for, taken in the most favorable light, what does it prove? Simply this: that Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet had not only practised "duplicity and inconsistency, but treachery to himself as a public officer, after they had implored him to accept a perilous and profitless position, and to a principle which they were the first to present to his favor."† What was the object of such reprehensible conduct? Nothing less than a desire to make Kansas a slave State, and that too in defiance of the expressed will of the people therein. But the abuses in some of the public offices throughout the country, showing, as they do, reprehensible and illegal combinations among the federal officers, with a view to control the sentiments and preferences of the people in their primary political movements, and the corrupt employment of the public moneys, &c., in violation of law, and government regulation, to promote the designs and intentions of the Pro-slavery party, are not less remarkable, and worthy of universal condemnation. The employment of political partisans to situations in the public departments of the country, at extravagant salaries, considering that many of them

\* *First.* The emphatic and unmistakable pledges of the President, as well before as after his election, and the pledges of all his cabinet, to the doctrine of leaving the people of Kansas perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

*Second.* The deliberate violation of this pledge, and the attempt to convert Kansas into a slave State, by means of forgeries, frauds, and force.

*Third.* The removal, and the attempt to disgrace the sworn agents of the administration, who refused to violate this pledge.

*Fourth.* The open employment of the public money in the passage of the Lecompton and English bills through the Congress of the United States.

*Fifth.* The admission of the parties engaged in the work of electioneering these schemes that they received enormous sums for this purpose, and proof in the checks upon which they were paid by an agent of the administration.

*Sixth.* The offer to purchase newspapers and newspaper editors, by offers of extravagant sums of money.

*Seventh.* And, finally, the proscription of Democrats of high standing, who would not support the Lecompton and English bills.

† Covode Investigation, p. 7.

## The Roll of the Union Army.

### THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF THE N. Y. S. M.

In entering upon this portion of our task, we select the Seventh Regiment, of New York, as the first which merits record in these pages. It was the first to leave the city for the purpose of protecting the National Capital from the intended invasion of the Secessionists.

With a promptitude which merits all commendation, the men composing the Seventh Regiment mustered for their march after only a few hours' notice. This was at the time of the great uprising of the people of the Northern States, when the cry was general, loud, and determined for an appeal to arms. The beating of drums and the sound of martial music, the waving of flags, and the exhibition of Union badges, cockades, breast-pins, brooches, charms, etc., upon the person of every man, woman or child who ventured forth, whether in the pursuit of business or pleasure, was the order of the day. The dull, heavy tramp of the military was heard, and the glittering of their burnished arms seen in almost all our thoroughfares. The keen, shrill blast of the bugle's morning-call, and the measured tread of sentinels around the recruiting depots, told unmistakably that the country was at war—that its peace had been broken and its time-honored Constitution placed in jeopardy. Then, too, could be heard the warning voice of patriotic statesmen, the solemn prayers of gospel ministers, and the no less fervent and sincere ejaculations of "Amen!" from their hearers. The wild hurrahs with which every sentiment breathing loyalty and devotion to the Union was taken up, and the avidity with which fathers delivered their sons to the requirements of their country, and wives consented that their husbands should forsake them for a time and venture upon the battle-field—that arena of deadly conflict, carnage and human slaughter—was no less marvelous than it was commendable. Patriotism so noble, so pure, so self-denying, seemed almost an inspiration of Heaven. No matter what country or what people we call to mind, the conduct and bearing of the citizens of the Northern States was one continued round of enthusiasm and genuine patriotism—which, if at all equalled, has never been surpassed.

It was in this state of things that the Seventh Regiment, of New York, was called upon to repair, without delay, to Washington, which was then threatened with an attack by the rebels. It had

been preceded by the Sixth (Massachusetts) a day or two before, and, in passing through Baltimore, had a narrow escape from the "Blood Tubs" and "Plug Uglies" who have ever disgraced the chief city of Maryland. The character of the attack and its results will be noticed when we give the muster-roll of the Massachusetts regiment.

The news of the attack at Baltimore had been made known while the Seventh Regiment was being mustered for the march. They expected to pass through Baltimore; and, from the threats of the Secessionists, it was considered there would be bloody work. Nevertheless, although impressed with a full conviction of the dangers which threatened them, they were nothing daunted—they felt that they were on the side of justice and truth; and, with a firm reliance that the God of Battles would protect them from the murderous intentions of their enemies, they set out from New York on the afternoon of Friday, the 19th of April.

The Seventh Regiment has ever been one of the most popular belonging to the city of New York—consequently, it was to be expected that they would receive a great ovation. Nor were those who indulged in such anticipations disappointed. The decorations of the streets along the line of march were superb. The thousands and tens of thousands who congregated along Broadway rent the air with cheers and plaudits of the most deafening and enthusiastic kind. Complimentary and highly gratifying as was the reception which was bestowed upon the Seventh Regiment on its departure, the men composing it were not much, if at all, elated at the honors which their fellow-citizens showered upon them. It was easy to trace in the solemn countenance of each and every man that he was setting out upon an important mission. They were men who evidently felt that to them was assigned the duty of protecting with jealous care the Stars and Stripes which were emblazoned on their regimental standards. To the credit of every man, from the colonel down to the humblest private, the march was conducted with order, precision and strict military discipline. Although much temptation existed, there was not the slightest symptoms of a too free indulgence in "stimulants"—a circumstance which shows how careful Colonel Lefferts and his officers must have been.



In connection with the march down Broadway an incident occurred which is worth mention. On the balcony of the store of Ball, Black & Co., Col. Anderson took up a position, that he might have a full view of the magnificent appearance of the regiment. When he was discovered, there was a shout which the detractors of his fame ought to have heard. There stood before the masses a man who had proved that in his keeping the national standard of the United States was safe, and that they who imputed to him anything appertaining to treachery or treason were libelers and slanderers of the basest kind. Upon the occasion to which we allude, he was duly honored for his gallant conduct at Fort Sumter; and no doubt every man of the Seventh felt that that conduct was worthy of imitation, and made up his mind to "go and do likewise."

It was originally intended that the Seventh Regiment should proceed through Baltimore, and if opposed in that city, to inflict a signal chastisement upon the rowdies who so maliciously assaulted the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment that very day. They had prepared themselves for the dangerous task which they proposed to execute. In addition to their small arms, the regiment took along with them two howitzer guns, to be worked by the troop and engineer corps. The officers, too, were provided with pistols of Colt's construction. Had any engagement taken place at Baltimore, the consequences would have been fearful. Having arrived at Philadelphia, circumstances occurred which induced Col. Lefferts to change his plan of operations. He was notified by the Governor of Maryland and the civic authorities of Baltimore that the soil of Maryland should not be invaded by the march of Federal troops *en route* to Washington. This mandate would in all probability have been disregarded, had there not been a difficulty in finding railway transit, inasmuch as the superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad positively refused to provide cars for the transport of the regiment over his road. Another course had therefore to be adopted, and an order was reluctantly issued for the men to leave the cars at Philadelphia, and pass the time as best they could until some other arrangement was made to send them forward to Washington. Here Col. Lefferts displayed the utmost consideration for his men. He telegraphed his position to the War Department at Washington, and also sent on to New York for provisions and all other necessities, which were to be forwarded by water to Annapolis, Maryland. Whilst waiting for means of transportation, an incident of peculiar interest took place. The regiment was temporarily boudiaiced in the railroad depot; thousands of visitors

thronged the building, looking at the men with the greatest possible interest, and wishing them the best success in the important duty which they had taken in hand. In the midst of the bustle and excitement which prevailed, an aged lady, of respectable appearance, entered the building, carrying a large market-basket on each arm, and anxiously desiring to see some of the officers. One of the sergeants was directed to ascertain the nature of her business, when she stated it in something like the following terms:

"I heard that some of you soldier men hadn't got anything to eat, and specially that you were out of bread. Now, I've brought you some that is real good, home-made bread—some of it I made myself, and some of it a neighbor made for me. Here, take it—you are welcome to it. I want to find some one to give it to." Some of the men, of course, proposed to pay her for it; but she positively declined, saying: "No, no; I want to give it to you. I had a boy once who was a soldier in the regular army; he was all through the Mexican war, and he was killed in battle. I always feel as if I couldn't ever do too much for the soldiers. I can't give you much, boys," continued she, wiping away the tears that *would* come at the thought of her own "boy"; "but here's my bread, and I hope some of you may like it. There's a plate of nice, fresh butter there, too; and you may have the basket, and the plates, and everything. May be my boy has wanted some bread some time, and I hope some mother gave it to him." Here the old lady, after a minute's struggle, broke entirely down, and with the words—"My poor boy—my dear Alfred!"—she hurried away, leaving her baskets behind her. This incident was not without its good effect, for not one of all the spectators but was touched to the heart by the sincere grief of the poor old woman, and not one but thought better of a cause that could command a gift so earnest and pure, though so humble; and perhaps a few were made to think more tenderly of other mothers who might so soon be called to mourn other sons, slain by their country's enemies. The old lady's name was found to be Magilton, and she had one son educated at West Point, one killed in Mexico, and a third son is Magilton, the circus performer, who was one of the very cleverest men in the whole profession. This last-named one, recently, while doing the "trapeze" performance in England, fell from a height of thirty-five feet, striking on his back and shoulders, inflicting injuries of which he may probably die.

It is by no means necessary to recount all the incidents that took place during the delay of the regiment at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot. The men made themselves as comfortable

as possible under the circumstances. The military authorities at Washington were very inattentive to Col. Lefferts' inquiry what to do; and after a halt of fourteen hours, he determined to proceed by sea to Annapolis. He made arrangements for this purpose, and with as little loss of time as possible, he marched his men and baggage on board the steamer Boston on Saturday evening, April 20th.

The voyage was somewhat perilous, from the vast crowds of men and officers on board the Boston. Great privations and inconveniences were endured, but all bore up with the most courageous fortitude. It was 4 P. M. of the 22d before the Seventh Regiment landed at the dock of the Naval School, at Annapolis. Fresh difficulties had to be encountered at this point, added to which were the flying rumors that the enemy were in strong force along the road by which the regiment was to march to Washington. For all this, they did not evince any fear or trepidation. The general feeling was in favor of having a brush with the rebels ere they arrived at the National Capital. They felt, too, that they were bound to give the South some tangible proof that they were not so easily mastered as the Southern rebels boasted. After a series of delays, Col. Lefferts was enabled to take his departure for Washington, which it reached in safety, amid the hearty congratulations of the citizens and to the great relief of the executive authorities, who had spent several days and nights of anxiety. In all the march from New York to Washington every man of the regiment gave sufficient evidence of every soldierly quality. They bore hunger and privation of the severest kind without a murmur; nor were they less remarkable for their readiness to perform the severe military duty which was assigned them. In the trenches upon Arlington Heights, and on sentry, they have, one and all, proved efficient and trustworthy soldiers. They were the means of saving the National Capital at a very critical moment; and those who run them down for returning when their term of service had expired, not merely reason illogically, but do the men a measure of much injustice.

The Seventh Regiment was only engaged for thirty days' service; and when their time was up, the United States authorities made arrangements to allow them to return home. This did not arise from any distrust of their patriotism and loyalty, nor the least feeling of dissatisfaction with their extreme efficiency as soldiers in the field. On the contrary, all these desirable traits in the defender of his country in the hour of danger had been fully exemplified, and were officially endorsed by the highest military authorities at Washington.\* It

was motives of discreet prudence and policy which swayed the Secretary of War to send home the Seventh Regiment. As it had always been a most popular regiment on the battle-field, so its departure therefrom was regarded with extreme regret. This was very plainly manifested when their farewell parade took place at Washington. Every one, civilian and military, vied with each other who could most honor a body of men who had proved themselves an ornament to the profession of arms and a lasting credit to the city from which they hailed. They left Washington, on their return for New York, on Friday, the 30th of June; and before doing so, conferred an act of extreme kindness and hospitality to one of the regiments less affluent than themselves. They presented to them all their camp equipage and many other articles equally useful and valuable to a campaigning army. The recipients of this desirable gift were the New York Fire Zouaves.

On Saturday, the 1st of June, the Seventh Regiment re-entered New York, where a hearty greeting was bestowed upon them. Detractive remarks had been made by some censorious minds, who never can perceive excellence in any man or body of men, except they are themselves the centre of such excellence. It was, therefore, endeavored to make the reception as cool as possible. But the effort failed—signally failed—and Colonel Lefferts and his men entered their native city amid the loud and enthusiastic welcomes of congregated thousands, who uttered sincere and heartfelt thanks that the great disposer of all events had not thinned the ranks, either by the ravages of disease, or the more terrible havoc of bloody war. The regiment left 921 strong, and returned numbering 1255,\* officers and men—another proof of the extreme care of the commander and the great attention of the medical officers, Dr. T. M. Cheeseman and Dr. John W. Dalton. It would, however, be an act of injustice if, in this brief sketch, we omitted to note that much praise is due to the chaplain of the Seventh, the Rev. Mr. Weston. The Philosopher who scans the universe—takes cognizance of the relationship of cause and effect—of man—what he is and what he can be made, according as his actions are swayed by the proper exercise of the laws planted within his triune nature: body, head and heart—is well aware that in proportion to the influence which the moral sentiments control our every-day habits, and induce sobriety, correctness of deportment and rectitude of purpose, so will be the healthy condition of all those powers which make up our physical organization, and either sharpen or blunt the most glo-

\* See supplementary note at the end of the roll.

\* This includes a number of volunteers who afterwards joined.

rious portion of existing humanity—intellect. Influenced by the truth of this philosophical theorem, the Rev. Chaplain of the Seventh was “instant in season and out of season.” His solicitude for the moral and spiritual advancement of the troops under his ministerial charge enabled him to impart such lessons as induced, if not practical piety, correct morals. These prevented undue excess in anything dangerous to the physical constitution, preserved health, and rendered the men comfortable and happy under all the sufferings, hardships and privations which they had to encounter.

Having now glanced at the part which the New York National Guard took in the campaign against the Southern rebels, we deem it a mere act of justice to notice more in detail the slanderous imputations cast upon them in consequence of their returning home before the termination of the conflict. It has been alleged against this regiment, that owing to their return, they manifested a lack of military courage, proved that they were only milk-and-water patriots, and more fitted for *parlor* and *drawing-room* drill than to perform all or any of the fatiguing duties of a campaign-life in an enemy’s country. The facts given above confute such accusations, and we feel bound to say that the spirit which actuated their authors was not becoming, and their intention and object spiteful and malevolent in the extreme.

A cursory glance at the *true* state of the case will show that the Seventh Regiment was perfectly entitled to return, whilst it will be equally clear that they proved themselves soldiers of the foremost class, and did not lack a single quality essential to an army going forth to conquer an enemy. The Seventh Regiment mustered at an hour’s call. It was engaged to protect the Capital until the U. S. Government could send forward troops from all quarters of the Union. From the time when their services were called for until they set out upon the march was only twelve hours. The prompt response of Col. Lefferts and his men at once checked the designs of the rebel army, and

kept back the hordes of traitorous adventurers who contemplated the capture of Washington. Now, for this one act alone they are entitled to the thanks and lasting gratitude of the country. It was a deed which foiled the enemy at the outset, and drew from him imprecations—loud and hellish.

Those who murmured at the return of the Seventh Regiment should have remembered that its members are mainly composed of men who are engaged in business pursuits. In the extreme hurry with which they were dispatched, the greater portion of them left their affairs in a very disarranged condition, and for them to have remained longer away would have been totally ruinous to their interests and property. It should be borne in mind that their period of service was thirty days; and at the end of that time, such was the excellent state of the Union army, that there was no pressing necessity for their services; consequently, every one must admit that it would have been both ungenerous and unjust to ask them to remain any longer at military duties, and thereby cause their business affairs to get into greater confusion and probably irreparable arrangement. Upon a calm and unbiased retrospect of the conduct of this regiment, from the time it set out, on the 19th of April, until its return, on the 1st of June, all reasonable-minded men will admit that it has been equal to any other body of troops in the field, that both officers and men performed every duty assigned them in a commendable and efficient manner, and that they bore an amount of fatigue and privation which would test the physical powers and severely try the nerves of the hardiest veteran campaigner. It is ever the part of the envious to carp and cavil at everything and everybody superior to themselves—and, as regards the Seventh Regiment, this is particularly so—showing how apt and striking are the words of the poet:

“—————Base envy withers  
At another’s joy, and hates the excellence  
It cannot reach.”



## Muster Roll of the Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

### REGIMENTAL STAFF.

|                    |       |                          |
|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Colonel,           | - - - | Marshall Lefferts.       |
| Lt. Colonel,       | - - - | Wm. A. Pond, did not go. |
| Major,             | - - - | Alexander Shaler.        |
| Adjutant,          | - - - | J. Henry Liebenau.       |
| Quartermaster,     | - - - | L. W. Winchester.        |
| Commissary,        | - - - | Wm. Patten.              |
| Paymaster,         | - - - | A. Kemp.                 |
| Asst Paymaster,    | - - - | Meredith Howland.        |
| Chaplain,          | - - - | Reswell H. Weston.       |
| Ordinance Officer, | - - - | John A. Baker.           |
| Surgeon,           | - - - | Cheeseman.               |
| 1st Ass't Surgeon, | - - - | John C. Dalton.          |

|                    |       |          |
|--------------------|-------|----------|
| 2nd Ass't Surgeon, | - - - | Tuttle.  |
| Hos. Steward,      | - - - | Bedford. |

### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

|                        |       |                    |
|------------------------|-------|--------------------|
| Sergeant Major,        | - - - | R. C. Rathbone.    |
| Color Sergeants,       | - - - | S. W. Scott.       |
| "                      | - - - | F. H. Pearce.      |
| Commissary's Sergeant, | - - - | L. L. S. Clearman. |
| Act. Quart'r Sgt.      | - - - | Isaac Dean.        |
| "                      | - - - | R. C. Weed.        |
| Ordinance Sgt.         | - - - | John H. Draper.    |
| Right Gen'l Guide,     | - - - | S. O. Ryder.       |
| Left Gen'l Guide,      | - - - | J. J. Morrison.    |

### FIRST COMPANY.

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Captain,      | W. B. Bensel,   |
| 1st Lieut.    | C. H. Meday,    |
| 2nd "         | J. L. Hanway,   |
| Orderly Sgt.  | Wm. H. Hume,    |
| 2nd "         | H. C. Robe,     |
| 3rd "         | P. G. Bogart,   |
| 4th "         | H. M. Funston,  |
| 5th "         | F. O. Pierce,   |
| 1st Corporal, | J. K. Shephard, |
| 2nd "         | C. S. Wilson,   |
| 3rd "         | C. H. Ketchen,  |
| 4th "         | Wm. Davidson,   |
| 5th "         | G. M. Diggs,    |
| 6th "         | D. L. Hays,     |
| 7th "         | E. Trenor,      |

### PRIVATE.

Allen, J. H.  
 Archer, A. S.  
 Astin, T. S.  
 Appelles, T. L.  
 Buchanan, D. D.  
 Brincherhoff, W. B.  
 Borrowson, C.  
 Bryce, G. W. G.  
 Brown, W. H.  
 Bogart, H. Y.  
 Belknap, Aug.  
 Barr, S. C.  
 Briggs, C. A.  
 Bang, T. J.  
 Barnum, H. C.  
 Bell, S. L.  
 Clark, N.  
 Clark, J. R.  
 Cooper, Wm. H.  
 Cooper, T. W.  
 Cable, J. H.  
 Clough, Henry  
 Cook, G. T.  
 Cowperthwaite, F. H.  
 Derferndoff, C. F.  
 Davidge, E. C.  
 Druslow, N. J.  
 Davis, B. F.  
 Donaldson, W. J.  
 Darling, H.  
 Ellis, Henry  
 Evans, R. D.  
 Eckel, E. H.  
 Forbes, Ed.

Grant, T. J.  
 Griffith, T. H.  
 Gomperts, G. S.  
 Hume, G. W.  
 Howe, C. H.  
 Hyde, E. J.  
 Hart, O. H.  
 Hart, F. H.  
 Hewlett, A. C.  
 Hamilton, Robert  
 Henberger, C.  
 Hashlasher, George  
 Humphreys, N. S.  
 Immea, John H.  
 Kingsland, D. C.  
 Kirkland, T. S.  
 Kahler, Frederick  
 Kurtz, William  
 Kelly, J. G.  
 Leggett, Samuel  
 Lindemann, H.  
 Le Fort, George  
 Lyon,  
 Lowber, J. H.  
 Murray, James  
 McIlvaine, F. E.  
 McKruaw, J. P.  
 Merkle, Aug.  
 Meday, G. H.  
 Miller, J. H.  
 Mott, J. W.  
 Marguardt, O.  
 Orpen, C. W.  
 Patterson, Luke  
 Perry, D. O.  
 Plass,  
 Rogers, G. L.  
 Rawson, E. B.  
 Reynolds, C. L.  
 Ring, G. W.  
 Spofford, C. H.  
 Sibell, J. W.  
 Slocomb, T. D.  
 Spellman, N. B.  
 Snyder, E. L.  
 Shields, Wm. H.  
 Sumner, A. C.  
 Slagg, H. B.  
 Saunders, G. F.  
 Simonson, J. H.  
 Smith, F. A.  
 Spring, E. A.  
 Swartz, J. H.

Sharp, William A.  
 Seaver, T. A.  
 Strumay, Albert  
 Toed, R. C.  
 Trenor, H. H.  
 Trenor, J. F.  
 Trenor, J. J.  
 Trenor, J. Jr.  
 Thwait, S. C.  
 Tugman, C. A.  
 Villiers, Thomas  
 Van Ness, George  
 Villeplait, A. B.  
 Villeplait, W. D. H.  
 Welcker, John  
 Wilbar, E. R.  
 Wetmore, Aug.  
 Waldro, R. S.  
 Wheeler, W. P.  
 Whiteman,  
 Yost, Henry.

### SECOND COMPANY.

Capt. Emmons Clark,  
 1st Lieut. Noah L. Farnham,  
 2nd Lieut. Edward Bernard,  
 1st Sgt. Peter Palmer,  
 2nd Sgt. Joseph E. Macfarland,  
 3rd Sgt. Charles S. Van Norden,  
 4th Sgt. Henry B. Dyer,  
 5th Sgt. David Miller,  
 1st Corp'l Richard F. Ware,  
 2nd " Richard D. Fonder,  
 3rd " George A. Bernard,  
 4th " Charles S. Jones,  
 Lance Cor. Rob't S. Gould, Jr.  
 " Reginald H. Williams,  
 " Rodney C. Ward,  
 " Thos. W. K. Holder,

### PRIVATE.

W. G. Allison,  
 R. Allison,  
 J. B. Amerman,  
 F. G. Ageus,  
 J. B. Ames, Jr.  
 H. H. Alden,  
 J. M. Alden,  
 W. T. Bucken,  
 R. C. Buckau,

H. Bristow,  
G. S. Burnet,  
B. Brower,  
J. C. Bloomfield,  
W. A. Burtis,  
A. M. Burtis,  
O. F. Booth,  
D. T. Boardman,  
G. L. Buckley,  
E. Baker,  
W. H. Codey,  
S. W. Codey,  
W. O. Chapman,  
A. A. Curtis,  
W. Colton,  
A. M. Chace,  
G. Debenham,  
W. L. Darling,  
H. P. Eveleth,  
W. Edwards,  
W. R. Eadie,  
G. M. Evans,  
W. T. Farnham,  
S. Florence,  
A. Findlay,  
F. Foster,  
A. Garrison,  
H. G. Gregory,  
F. Gregory,  
B. Gregory,  
H. Gordon,  
J. K. Gittens, Jr.  
H. H. Hyes,  
F. A. Harter,  
J. N. Havens,  
N. A. Halsey,  
H. P. Halsey,  
R. F. Hatfield,  
A. Hatfield, Jr.  
T. L. Hatfield,  
O. Hall,  
C. S. Hill,  
W. M. Haddock,  
H. G. Healey,  
W. Hadley,  
M. L. Jones,  
J. S. King,  
R. H. Lane,  
J. Lawrence,  
R. W. Leonard,  
R. McKinley,  
W. A. McDonald,  
W. H. Mix,  
E. Mix,  
J. B. Mix,  
S. T. Mather,  
T. D. Mather,  
E. McManus,  
J. W. Miller,  
D. J. Miller,  
F. S. Morrison, Jr.  
W. Nodine,  
C. Overton,  
J. Oakley,  
H. L. Phalen,  
G. Putnam,  
H. M. Porter,  
G. S. Phipps,  
D. Postley,  
W. S. Phyfe,  
J. W. Powell,  
G. V. Quillard,  
J. F. Russell,  
J. Roome,  
C. J. Ruscher,  
J. W. Roome,  
G. W. Selover,  
H. F. Savage,  
R. L. Salisbury,  
S. R. Struthers,  
C. S. Sterling,  
J. Sterenson,

C. C. Shelley,  
E. W. Stratton,  
W. B. See,  
J. A. Smith,  
G. B. Smith,  
G. M. Smith,  
E. Sturgis,  
D. H. Tuttle,  
C. H. Tav,  
G. T. Tybring,  
J. H. Taylor,  
A. Taylor,  
J. W. Vandewater,  
J. S. Vanderbilt,  
J. V. W. Vandervoort,  
W. Van Duzer,  
J. Wilson,  
J. Williamson, Jr.  
E. Ward,  
G. J. L. Wright,  
D. T. Way,  
E. Williams,  
E. B. Webster,  
E. Whitfield.

### THIRD COMPANY.

Captain, James Price,  
1st Lieut. John J. Wickstead,  
2nd " George T. Haws,  
Sergeant, John W. Murray,  
" Theo. B. Stephens,  
" Richard L. Leggett,  
" Louis Fitzgerald,  
" Jos. Dore,  
Corporal, Wm. P. Bailly,  
" De Witt Clinton,  
" Chas. B. Owen,  
" G. D. Tracy,  
" C. R. Crane,  
" Louis B. Kader.

### PRIVATES.

Abbot, Chas. A.  
Allen, Henry  
Barret, John  
Banks, J. E.  
Bogart, Chas. C.  
Burdett, J. Jr.  
Bend, Wm. B.  
Bacon, Geo. W.  
Barnes, A. C.  
Burton, W. C.  
Barker, C. J.  
Butler, B. Jr.  
Broderick, Wm. E.  
Beers, W. H.  
Brown, Chas. L.  
Benedict, E. F.  
Bunee, T. D.  
Bomford, G. N.  
Chapman, Jos. H.  
Colgate, Clinton G.  
Conroy, Thos. L.  
Conroy, Wm. F.  
Collins, Wm. S.  
Collins, Geo. S.  
Cook, Vincent L.  
Covell, Chas. S.  
Cheesman, T. M.  
Clinton, C. W.  
Clowes, T. F.  
Crane, L. P.  
Cheesbrough, Wm. H.  
Cheesbrough, R. A.  
Doolittle, Jas. K.  
Eastman,  
Elliot, Thos.  
Ferry, Darius Jr.  
Foster, Clinton,  
Fish, L. A.  
Gendar, Thomas V.  
Graham, Jos. F.  
Gulager, Philip  
Hickcox, T. N.  
Hurst, Fred. R.  
Hale, Wm. D.  
Hughes, Charles  
Holt, Ed. O.  
Hoxie, Wm. E.  
Irving, Thos. R.  
Jordan, C. N.  
Kennedy, Chas.  
Lawrence, Geo. P.  
Lewis, Curtis  
Merle, Chas. F.  
Mott, Henry H.  
Melligan, S. G.  
McKibben, G. H.  
Marshall, George  
Oakley, Alfred  
Oakley, N. H.  
Portington, R. C.  
Peterson, O.  
Pollard, D. A.  
Pollock, W. J.  
Platt, Wm. C.  
Radcliffe, H. G.  
Robinson, W. G.  
Reeve, Isaac T.  
Requel, G. W.  
Sebert, J. F.  
Sebart, Jno.  
Sexton, S. J. M.  
Spoonser, H. F.  
Simonson, Jos.  
Smith, Eugene B.  
Smith, A. M. C. Jr.  
Smith, W. H.  
St. John, W. M.  
Tutthill, S. B.  
Tremain, H. E.  
Tremain, W. R.  
Van Riper, Jas.  
Van Wyck, W. E.  
Van Houten, Isaac  
Vaplunck,  
Warren, James R.  
Warren, Jos. C.  
Wellman, W. P.  
Whitney, W. M.  
Woolf, H. G.  
Wright, John G.  
Wright, David F.  
Wieks, Geo. J.  
Wilson, Jas. W.  
White, O. G.  
Watkins, W. L.  
Yard, W. S.

### FOURTH COMPANY.

Captain, W. H. Riblet,  
1st Lieut, William Gurney,  
2nd " John W. Bogert,  
1st Sgt., Peter M. Meyers,  
2nd " Edward W. Little,  
3rd " Jeremiah V. Meserole,  
4th " Alfred B. Chapman,  
5th " Henry Everdell,  
1st Corp'l, Charles E. Bogert,  
2nd " Robert H. Eddy,  
3rd " Edward R. Young,  
4th " James Farnam,  
Drummer, Henry Eidman.

### PRIVATES.

Aymore, J. S.  
Aikman, A. H.

Bunting, R. S.  
 Blauvelt, J. H.  
 Beggs, J. W.  
 Breeden, Abner H.  
 Breeden, Charles E.  
 Balen, Peter Jr.  
 Bruns, Thomas  
 Burdick, C. E.  
 Canfield, Jesse, W.  
 Carter, Herman G.  
 Carpenter, Silas S.  
 Crary, Charles H.  
 Crist, Stephen B.  
 Crocker, George A.  
 Cheeseborough, State  
 Collamore, Gilman  
 Davenport, Charles F.  
 Dougherty, Horace F.  
 Dickerson, George A.  
 Dubois, J. S. L.  
 Ewen, Edward D.  
 Ewen, Austin D.  
 Ewen, Norman  
 Earle, Edward  
 Everdell, Francis  
 Edwin, W. A.  
 Fay, Logan  
 Fay, P. H.  
 Fairbanks, Charles M.  
 Ferry, Edwin W.  
 Fielding, W. S.  
 Fisk, W. E.  
 Farrington, Adam  
 Gautier, Samuel  
 Gaston, Wm.  
 Haywood, Melville  
 Hall, H. M.  
 Halsted, Robert  
 Harrison, Edward A.  
 Hennessey, John F. Jr.  
 Hollingshead, William M.  
 Holly, Henry H.  
 Huntington, Charles, P.  
 Husted, Theo. I.  
 Hyde, M. W.  
 Hickox, Charles R.  
 Honeywell, Charles R.  
 Jarvis, John  
 Karr, Frank D.  
 Kipp, William H.  
 Lawrence, G. A.  
 Lawrence, Edward L.  
 Lambert, William  
 Lefferts, Marshall, Jr.  
 Little, John L.  
 Mallon, James E.  
 Manning, G. F.  
 Marshall, Alex. S.  
 Mills, James  
 Miller, W. R.  
 Merrit, Abraham  
 Morse, L. W.  
 Moies, John E.  
 Nichols, William L.  
 Nugent, Henry  
 Olssen, Edward J.  
 Osborne, E. R.  
 Owen, Mortimer B.  
 Outcalt, Cornelius B.  
 Peacock, Thomas R.  
 Ridden, John O.  
 Ryan, James E.  
 Roome, W. H.  
 Sanford, George H.  
 Sangster, George  
 Smith, Samuel J.  
 Smith, Frank K.  
 Smith, William H.  
 Smith, Ernest L.  
 Smith, Milton  
 Snodgrass, Arch'd A.  
 Spaulding, Zeph. S.

Starr, Samuel H.  
 Steele, William S.  
 Steele, Peter B.  
 Sharp, S. C.  
 Sinclair, Hyatt  
 Swords, Charles H.  
 Taylor, Jos. D.  
 Weyman, Edward H. Jr.  
 Wood, William H.  
 Waltz, Ernst L.  
 Wright, W. C.  
 Woodhouse, L. G.

## FIFTH COMPANY.

Capt. W. A. Speaight,  
 Lieut. C. Corley,  
 " J. Gaylor,  
 Sgt. W. T. Sprole,  
 " J. D. Earle,  
 " J. P. Miller,  
 " J. B. Holbrook,  
 " W. Seward, Jr.  
 Corp'l E. K. Halsted,  
 " P. D. Brainted,  
 " W. Wall, Jr.  
 " G. G. Barnes,  
 " W. Scott,  
 " D. C. Vanderbilt,  
 " T. E. Whitney,  
 " J. L. Eckel,

## PRIVATEs.

Baker, T. E.  
 Barrett, G. P.  
 Banks, S. A.  
 Berleu, H.  
 Braisted, M. P.  
 Bissell, G. W.  
 Bogardus, A.  
 Berlin, H.  
 Benedict, C. A.  
 Benedict, 2nd, W. G.  
 Bell, W. G.  
 Brulse, W. A.  
 Bischoff, H.  
 Cowles, G. W.  
 Corrie, W. E.  
 Crane, J. H.  
 Currie, M. A.  
 Denecke, F. W.  
 Fleet, A.  
 Franklin, J. B.  
 Fuller, B. W.  
 Fisher, P.  
 Frothingham, C. F.  
 Filley, F. C.  
 Foss, C. M.  
 Gowdey, W. H.  
 Gambling, W. M.  
 Godley, J. L.  
 Genin, E.  
 Gaddis, M. A.  
 Hyde, A. W.  
 Husted, G. M.  
 Harward, W. E.  
 Holbrook, J. W.  
 Haynes, M. C.  
 Hutchings, E. W. Jr.  
 Hayden, A. L.  
 Hawley, C. L.  
 Hawkins, M. T.  
 Isidor, S.  
 Jacobs, I.  
 Jauncey, J. Jr.  
 Keefer, B. K.  
 Kingsland, E. A.  
 Kingsland, W. H.  
 Kappner, J. G.  
 Kellinger, S. M.

Lester, D. B.  
 Lane, J. H.  
 Linder, C. F.  
 Moore, W. A.  
 Margary, T. S.  
 Mezzetti, G. W.  
 Martin, B. T.  
 McDonald, J.  
 Mitchell, J. M.  
 Maper, J. H.  
 Nixon, C. L.  
 Noe, A.  
 Noe, A. A.  
 Prentiss, A. T.  
 Price, W. L.  
 Rink, P. A.  
 Rosenbaum, J. F.  
 Reed, R.  
 Romaine, W. A.  
 Richards, L. M.  
 Rackfeller, M. S.  
 Reynolds, M. T.  
 Schoonmaker, S. A.  
 Seligman, S.  
 Sullivan, T. J.  
 Selig, A.  
 Stew, L.  
 Stagers, E. N.  
 Samson, J. D.  
 Sadler, T.  
 Skidmore, T. S.  
 Stroud, W. E.  
 Stewart, W.  
 Sargent, J.  
 Sutherland, M. T.  
 Schoonmaker, T. S.  
 Thomas, G. M.  
 Thorp, S. S.  
 Tucker, G.  
 Timolat, H. N.  
 Wood, J. W.  
 Whitehorn, W. A.  
 Webb, W.  
 Waldron, T. S.  
 Waterbury, M. V.  
 Yeaton, A. S.  
 Young, E. P.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

Alberts, W.  
 Bailey, S. B.  
 Burr, J. H.  
 Clough, Theo.  
 Cook, T. F.  
 Eckel, F.  
 Grain, F. Jr.  
 Halsted, W. P.  
 Johnson, J.  
 Kelly, R. J.  
 Kiersey, P. H.  
 Leon, M. J.  
 Millard, F.  
 Myers, G.  
 McGregor, J.  
 Nugent, P.  
 Petrie, H. A.  
 Sayre, J. D.  
 Silva, John  
 Stokley, N. B.  
 Utter, E. D.  
 Watson, S. W.  
 White, C. E.  
 Wilcox, E. R.  
 Wilson, M. A.

## SIXTH COMPANY.

Capt. R. M. Never,  
 1st Lieut. R. F. Halsted,  
 2nd " Jos. B. Young,



Orderly, Geo. W. Ford,  
2nd Sergt. C. G. Bartlett,  
3rd " A. S. Brady,  
4th " J. F. Ruggles,  
5th " N. W. S. Catlin,  
1st Corp'l, W. B. Freeman,  
2nd " Chas Walke,  
3rd " Govv. Kemble, Jr.  
4th " E. O. Bird,  
Lance Corp'l, P. Schuyler, Jr.  
" L. M. Carnes.

## PRIVATES.

Alex. Annan,  
Henry Arnold,  
W. J. Bartow,  
F. R. Bassett,  
J. Benkard, Jr.  
E. J. Birmingham,  
A. H. Bissell,  
E. Bowdoin,  
Geo. Boyden,  
J. H. Bradbury,  
G. G. Brinckerhoff,  
O. E. Brown,  
C. S. Brown,  
G. L. Browning,  
C. J. Cambreleng,  
Samuel Carey,  
P. R. Chadwick,  
Floyd Clarkson,  
G. H. Coggeshall,  
A. K. Cogswell,  
Geo. S. Comstock,  
H. M. Congdon,  
W. Congdon,  
Poinsett Cooper,  
E. A. Cowdrey,  
F. H. Cowdrey,  
Edward Cozzens,  
J. D. W. Cutting,  
L. L. Cavillier,  
W. B. Dick,  
Ritner Dock,  
A. Douglas,  
J. Duryee,  
T. O. Ebaugh,  
Geo. P. Edgar,  
A. M. Elsworth,  
J. B. Ezhardt,  
Jno. Erving,  
D. W. C. Falls,  
G. C. Ferris,  
C. E. Ford,  
J. A. Foster,  
J. E. Foster,  
J. W. French,  
W. C. Frost,  
C. C. Gardiner,  
E. L. Halsted,  
Schuyler Hamilton,  
F. Harrison,  
J. H. H. Hawes,  
J. E. Hayes,  
P. Jaudon,  
Elisha Jenkins,  
Edward Kemp,  
C. A. Kimball,  
A. F. King,  
R. King,  
A. J. Lamb,  
E. Laraque,  
S. B. Lawrence,  
W. H. Lawrence,  
D. Marrenner,  
J. McLaren,  
J. J. McLaren,  
A. McNulty,  
G. L. Middlebrook,  
L. H. Miller,  
Geo. Palmer,  
S. H. L. Rankin,

J. P. Raymond,  
S. H. Robbins,  
W. P. Roome,  
T. P. Rowe,  
W. P. Ryckman,  
M. Ryder,  
R. G. Shaw,  
W. G. Shaw,  
A. E. Sheldon,  
C. G. Smedberg,  
H. A. Still,  
R. H. Stillwell,  
W. A. Stoutenberg,  
E. C. Sturges,  
N. W. Stuyvesant, Jr.  
C. T. Stetson,  
H. Taylor,  
H. T. Teer,  
C. W. Thomae,  
G. F. Thomae,  
G. H. Thorpe,  
J. W. Timpson,  
C. H. Tomes,  
F. A. T. Tracy,  
W. W. Tracy,  
F. C. Tucker,  
W. E. Ulshoeffer,  
E. W. Van Benschoten,  
W. H. Vance,  
C. E. Van Duzer,  
W. R. Vermilye, Jr.  
G. R. Vernon,  
D. M. Walduck,  
G. B. Watts,  
Jas. Weeks,  
E. N. West,  
R. Weston,  
F. A. Wheeler,  
G. H. White,  
W. T. Whiting,  
Geo. W. Wilson,  
F. M. Winston,  
W. W. Winthrop,  
W. S. Wood,  
G. W. Young,  
M. Young.

## SEVENTH COMPANY.

Capt. John Monroe,  
1st Lieut. J. P. Schemerhorn,  
2nd " J. D. Moriarty,  
1st Sergt. C. H. Winans,  
2nd " E. S. Henry,  
3rd " John L. Cameron,  
4th " Chas. Hobbs, Jr.  
5th " Geo. W. Eley,  
1st Corp'l. H. S. Bidwell,  
2nd " R. H. Bowerman,  
3rd " Thomas E. Delano,  
4th " Jno. J. Ooger,  
1st Lance Cor. J. H. W. Kemp,  
2nd " " Thos. R. Gooch,  
3rd " " W. H. Smith,  
4th " " E. M. Felt.

## PRIVATES.

Allcoke, R. S.  
Anderson, J. W.  
Annable, Thos. H.  
Avery, John  
Barker, L. E.  
Barnes, C. C.  
Bennett, A. C. W.  
Bennett, C. F.  
Bogert, A. Schuyler  
Bootman, R. W.  
Breck, C. J.  
Brittione, H. H.  
Brittione, E.

Callendar, W. E.  
Chatfield, H. S.  
Chevalier, Geo.  
Clarke, J. L.  
Collins,  
Cortelyou, P. C.  
Crane, E. S.  
Cravy,  
Curtis, Robert E.  
Delano, J.  
Delamater, C. H.  
Donaldson, E.  
Drew, W.  
Dunscombe, J. H. U.  
Duryee, W. B. C.  
Easton, B. C.  
Eddy, E. Jr.  
Ely, Jos. W. Jr.  
Fitch, G. R.  
Fowler, D. H.  
Gibson, R. F.  
Gibson, W. H.  
Gofrey, F. C.  
Hall, Chas.  
Hart, H.  
Hathaway, T. E.  
Hartwell,  
Hayden, J. T.  
Hewett,  
Holdridge D. H.  
Holmes, Geo. F. Jr.  
Hornell, A. J.  
Howe,  
Hughes,  
Hutchins,  
Ingersoll,  
Klanbey, A.  
Lauduback, D. Jr.  
Lent, N. H.  
Lent, W. H.  
Matthews, H. E.  
McClenachan, C. T.  
McDonough, L. R.  
McKesson, J.  
McJimsey, Eugene,  
Mealey, P. J.  
Meachan, Geo. G.  
Moise, B. V.  
Montauge, H. W.  
Moon, Geo. G.  
Money,  
O'Brien, F. J.  
Oliver, Richard  
Oliver, J. W.  
Oldershaw, R.  
Olmstead,  
Pinckney, F. H.  
Pomeroy, A. H.  
Putnam, E. T.  
Risley, L. S.  
Robinson,  
Schemerhorn, Chas. A.  
Schemerhorn, L.  
Schemerhorn, W. H.  
Schram,  
Sherman, S. J.  
Simpson, W.  
Smith, A. J.  
Smith, R. B.  
Steers, A.  
Steers, F. J.  
Simons, A. H.  
Skellern, Geo. W.  
Stetson, N.  
Stetson, N. Jr.  
Stewart, A. B.  
Stewart, R. K.  
Stone, W.  
St. John, W.  
Tallmadge,  
Tallman, Geo. H.  
Tiffany, H. D.

Tiffany, Layman  
Thompson, S. W.  
Thorpe, R. A.  
Trotter, E. A.  
Trotter, F. E.  
Tufts, W. Fuller  
Turnbull, Geo. R.  
Turner, W.  
Van Loan, B. F.  
Van Benschoten, M.  
Vanderweider,  
Wheelright, W. G.  
Williamson, C.

C. S. Graffulla, Musical Di-  
rector of the Band.  
David Graham, Drum Major.

## EIGHTH COMPANY.

Capt. Henry C. Shumway,  
1st Lieut. Chas. B. Bostock,  
2nd " Chas. B. Babcock,  
1st Sergt. Jno. W. Spicer,  
2nd " Sam'l W. Sears,  
3rd " Edwd. O. Kettle,  
4th " Henry D. Green,  
5th " Wm. L. M. Burger,  
Commissary, Ex. Sgt. Gilbert  
L. Arrowsmith,  
1st Corp. Gould B. Hedenberg,  
2nd " Chas. E. Mears,  
3rd " Benjamin Loder, Jr.

## PRIVATES.

Allen, Wm. B.  
Austen, David E.  
Allen, Chas. D.  
Abrams, Jas. C.  
Arms, C. Ernst,  
Baker, John M.  
Barbey, Adolphus H.  
Bassett, Wm. H.  
Barnes, Jos. H.  
Beecher, H. C.  
Bredt, Ernest  
Brown, Ed. S.  
Brown, Wm. H.  
Burdett, Geo. F.  
Burkhalter, Jno. H.  
Burkhalter, Stephen Jr.  
Buckley,  
Blake, Clarence A.  
Barry, Robt. P.  
Brownell, S. B.  
Baker, Jas. T.  
Casey, Jas. E.  
Cozzens, Thos. M.  
Coles, W. H. Jr.  
Cargill, Frank  
Champion, Chas. P.  
Crockett, John A.  
Davidson, Albert  
Denison, Lyman, Jr.  
Denison, Chas. S.  
Daskin, Jas. W.  
Easton, Alfred H.  
Eager, Peter  
Ellis, W. Irving  
Farrell, Wm. R.  
Field, Robt. M. Jr.  
Field, Saml. B.  
Flagg, Montague  
Ford, Robt. O. N.  
Foster, S. B.  
Gouge, Edwd. H.  
Grant, Jas. B.  
Gransevoort, Henry S.  
Green, Frank W.  
Gifford, S. R.

Grant, T. C.  
Grant, F. H.  
Herrick, Elias J.  
Hertzels, Geo. W.  
Hillman, Jno. S.  
Howe, Augustus  
Howell, Wm. P.  
Hurlbut, Wm. H.  
Hubbell, Henrp W. Jr.  
Hull, Jno. Henry  
Hall, Robt. L. S.  
Hollister, Henry H.  
Hay,  
Haft,

Hastin, P.  
Jacobson, Wm. G.  
Jaudon, Frank  
Johnson, Ebenezer R.  
Jung, Chas. T.  
Keine, John P.  
Keese, J. Lawrence—Accident-  
ly shot dead while in camp.

Lamb, Joseph  
Leveridge, A. De Witt  
Lewis, Thompson  
Lane, J. Remsen  
Lapsley, Howard  
Levick,  
Macy, Theo. E.  
Martine, Wm. H.  
Mather, De Witt C.  
Meeks, Albert V.  
Moller, Wm. H.  
Morgan, Jno. W.  
Morrison, Jas. Jr.  
Morrison, Wm. A.  
Muller, Adrian H. Jr.  
Murphy, Geo. W.  
Murphy, John H.  
Mayer, Saml. D.  
McMillan, Alex.  
McKee,  
Murray, Wm. S.  
Mabee, Foster N.  
Murray, Geo. W.  
Mason, Albert  
Moss, Cortland D.  
Moran, Edward  
Mansfield, W. D.  
Neilson, Edwd. N.  
Oley, John H.  
Owen, Wm. H.  
Pomeroy,  
Parisort, Ernest J.  
Parmelee, Lewis C.  
Phillips, Henry J.  
Price, Chas. W.  
Polhamus, Henry A.  
Pease, Walter A.  
Paterson, W. G.  
Pearce, Chas. E.  
Peat, C. B.  
Peat, F. T.  
Robinson, Jas. E.  
Rollinson, Saml. O.  
Rollinson,  
Ryder, Alfred V.  
Reeve, Ch.  
Rogers, Edmond P.  
Rushton, R. C.  
Bogers, Philip C.  
Richardson, Geo. R.  
Rankin,  
Spear, P. B.  
Stevenson,  
Smith, Lewis B.  
Spear, Edwin  
Spencer, Pierre, F.  
Smith, E. A. W., Ex. 1st Lieut.  
of Company H.  
Trowbridge, Jos. A.  
Talcott, E. N. Kirk

Van Rett, Saml. K.  
Williams, Geo. C.  
Wilson, Henry S. Jr.  
Wood, Alexander G.  
Willis, John O.  
Whitehouse, Edwd. M.  
Wethabee,  
Welch,  
Wood, T. H.  
Webber, J. T.

## NINTH COMPANY, ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. H. A. Cragin,  
2nd " C. C. White,  
Orderly Sgt., J. H. Macbride,  
2 " H. J. Fuller,  
3 " Edwin Reeler, Jr.,  
4 " Lawr'ce Moore, Jr.

## PRIVATES.

Andrews, G. D.  
Arthur, H. E.  
Barie, James  
Baker, Joshua  
Barrett,  
Barney, N. C.  
Ball, C. J. C.  
Browniri, Henry  
Brainard, L. W.  
Bramhall, W. L.  
Beirne, James A.  
Bugle, Benedict  
Buch, Theo. H.  
Carman, Richard  
Church, E. D.  
Coan, W. B.  
Concklin, J. R. Jr.  
Concklin, J. K.  
Carey, R. P.  
Coombs, Philip  
Cumming, A. M.  
Dayton, F. E.  
Davis, G. C.  
Davies, Barry  
Dean, W. L.  
Doughty, G. R.  
Dunnell, G. H.  
Derbeu, J. P. Jr.  
Durfee, Fenton  
Eddy, Olinton  
Edgar, S. P.  
Ellis, Franklin  
Farmer, George  
Fisher, W. N.  
Fitzpatrick, Thomas  
Fordred,  
Franklin, D. R.  
Giberson, S.  
Goodrich, L. O.  
Greaves, E. E.  
Harmstead, R. M.  
Howell, J. R.  
Knaps, E. S.  
King, C. E.  
Law, R. J.  
Lockwood, G. A.  
Lord, J. R.  
Leuezy, Joseph  
Mack, Valentine  
Manning, J.  
Marlor, G.  
Matthews, James  
Martin, P. H.  
McCrea, J. E.  
McDonald, Alex.  
McLane, Arch'd  
Merchant, A. T.  
Merriman, E. R.  
Miller, B. B.

Mitchell R. C.  
 Mingary, Elwood  
 McCrossan,  
 Moore, G. C.  
 Nawdain, G. D.  
 Olney,  
 Osborne, Charles  
 Potter, I. O. S.  
 Rockwell, W. F.  
 Rutherford,  
 Ryan, W. N.  
 Seaman, Wm.  
 Spaulding, F. S.  
 Speir, A. B.  
 Stout, T. B.  
 Sweete, M. B.  
 Taylor, H. B.  
 Tuffts, J. M.  
 Tycoff, J. Van  
 Tyng, O. M.  
 Unthorpe, Theodore  
 Van Inderstine, Peter  
 Van Nest,  
 Wagner, Charles  
 Wagner, Charles  
 White, C. D.  
 White, G. N.  
 White, D. W.  
 Young, D. A.

---

TENTH COMPANY.

("ENGINEERS.")

Captain, George C. Farrar,  
 1st Lieut. Ed. M. Le Moyné,  
 2nd " Thomas B. Bunting,  
 Ordnance, John E. Robinson,  
 Orderly, Thomas Lord, Jr.  
 2 Sergt. S. Van Rensselear,  
 3rd " Leopold Schmidt,  
 4th " John Lawrence,

1st Corp'l, Samuel Dana,  
 2nd " Joseph Lentilhon,  
 3rd " James Bleecker,  
 4th " Francis L. Leland.

PRIVATES.

Edward Beebe,  
 Charles P. Boell,  
 Eouis M. Brown,  
 Alfred Bibby,  
 Samuel B. Curtis,  
 Charles W. Chauncey,  
 J. W. Chanler,  
 R. L. Cumming,  
 Charles Coster,  
 John Coster,  
 J. H. Coster,  
 Edward D'Hervilly,  
 Lawrence Drake,  
 David Drake,  
 C. J. Dubois,  
 Charles De Ruyter,  
 Edward Delafield,  
 Henry Edey,  
 Edward Foote,  
 Thomas Freeborn,  
 Henry W. Fuller,  
 Charles A. Gadsden,  
 William H. Grant,  
 Henry E. Gawtry,  
 John Guion.  
 P. J. Hargous,  
 John F. Harper,  
 Richard B. Hall,  
 Edward P. Hollister,  
 Henry H. Hollbrook,  
 John G. Heckscher,  
 Edward Harmon,  
 Lucius Hart, Jr.  
 T. F. Jones,  
 F. T. Lugneer, Jr.  
 Julius Ludovicl,

Francis W. Leggett,  
 Charles Livingston,  
 Alphonse Lafarge,  
 James P. Lacombe,  
 Lichard L. Morris,  
 Robert Morris,  
 N. B. Morse, Jr.  
 Edward L. Milhaw,  
 John C. Manning,  
 C. A. Macy, Jr.  
 Robert McJoinsey,  
 Nathan F. Moss,  
 Henry W. Miller,  
 John McAllister,  
 J. De Lancey Neil,  
 William H. Oakley,  
 Charles H. Osborne,  
 Thomas H. Piersall, Jr.  
 Oscar L. Peterson,  
 Henry Pierson, Jr.  
 J. Henry Plume,  
 C. K. Prentice,  
 James Ray,  
 R. L. Richardson,  
 Francis Spies,  
 William Slossan,  
 J. Lawrence Slossan,  
 J. Stewart Slossan,  
 Henry A. Sand,  
 C. C. Schenck,  
 R. S. Seabury,  
 Wright Staples,  
 John A. Tucker,  
 William W. Tompkins,  
 James B. Taylor,  
 Charles H. Voorhies,  
 Henry H. Wotherspoon,  
 John C. White,  
 William S. Wallace,  
 Edward B. Welles,  
 Edward Wight,  
 John B. Winslow.



## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

That the previous remarks may not be deemed *impartial* and *one-sided*, we shall now give some of the best authorities in support of our views respecting the efficiency of the Seventh Regiment, and the important services which they rendered to the United States Government in the hour of their greatest anxiety and trial.

When the War Department had concluded to dispense with the services of the Seventh, the Adjutant General, at Washington, in intimating its decision, under date May 30, 1861, thus compliments Col. Jefferts and his men:

"It is the desire of the War Department, in relinquishing the services of this gallant regiment, to make known the satisfaction that is felt at the prompt and patriotic manner in which it responded to the call for men to defend the Capitol, when it was believed to have been in peril, and to acknowledge the important service which it rendered by appearing here in an hour of dark and trying necessity. The time for which it had engaged to serve has now expired, the service which it was expected to perform has been handsomely accomplished, and its members may return to their native city with the assurance that its services are gratefully appreciated by all good and loyal citizens, whilst the government is equally confident that when the country again calls upon them their appeal will not be made in vain to the young men of New York."

Nothing could be stronger than the terms of praise here quoted.

The Union Defence Committee were equally lavish of their encomiums. At a meeting held on the 31st of May, the intelligence of the return of the Seventh was brought under consideration, and the following resolution adopted with acclamation:

"That this Committee desire to express their cordial recognition of the efficient service rendered to the cause of the Country at a critical emergency of its public affairs by the Seventh Regiment of the New York State Militia, commanded by Colonel Marshall Jefferts, and sharing fully in the general feeling of gratification which pervades this community at learning that the Commanding-General of the U. S. Army, under the sanction of the President of the United States, has acknowledged in Special General Orders, 'the important service rendered by that regiment in an hour of dark and trying necessity,' the Committee desire to unite their congratulations with those of their fellow-citizens in extending a welcome hand to cheer the return of a body of soldiers who conferred such a high honor on the City of New York."

The Common Council, on the 3rd of June, passed highly eulogistic resolutions as to the bravery and soldierly efficiency of this brave band of men. Other equally strong evidence corroborative of the foregoing might be given, but that is unnecessary.

There is, however, one great fact which shows above all others the high estimation in which the military qualities and discipline of the Seventh Regiment are held all over the country, and merits mention. We allude to the great demand for their services as commanders and commissioned officers in every portion of the grand army of the South, verifying a remark lately made by Gen. Scott, that the Seventh was a regiment of officers. In this remark, Gen. Scott recognized the most effective service the Seventh Regiment has rendered the country, in the officering of various regiments that have volunteered for the war from this and other States. It has furnished four Colonels and an Acting-Brigadier-General (Col. Duryea), besides any quantity of Captains, Lieutenants and non-commissioned officers. The following list is by no means complete, but will give some idea of the wide field over which the discipline of the Seventh is to be extended through the acknowledged skill of its officers. The Seventh Regiment New York State Militia (National Guard) has supplied the following officers to other regiments:

## COLONELS.

Abram Duryea, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers (Red Devils, *alias* Zouaves), Acting Brigadier-General near Fortress Monroe; Noah L. Farnham, First Regiment New York Fire Zouaves (Eleventh of Volunteers); W. H. Allen, First Regiment New York Volunteers.

## LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Alexander Shaler, U. S. Chasseurs.

## MAJORS.

W. H. Riblet, U. S. Chasseurs; George Ely, Clinton Voltigeurs; Geo. P. Edgar, Sickles' Brigade.

## CAPTAINS.

E. A. Babcock, New Jersey Zouaves; C. G. Bartlett, Duryea's Zouaves; J. Hull, Duryea's Zouaves; Dumont, Duryea's Zouaves; J. L. Waugh, Duryea's Zouaves; Denike, Duryea's Zouaves; Moriarty, Fire Zouaves; Powell and Jay, New Jersey Regiment; Chatfield, McMillan, O'Brien, Felt, Bidwell, Williams and Abrams, Clinton Voltigeurs; McIlvaine, Murphy, Grant and Lewis, Clinton Rifles; T. B. Bunting, Artillery Corps, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.

## ADJUTANTS.

Orson H. Hart, First Regiment Sickles' Brigade; Jas. Hamblin, Duryea's Zouaves; Lynde Catlin, President's Life Guard; W. G. Ulschoeffter, Thirty-sixth Regiment; Wm. Hume, Clinton Voltigeurs; George Lefort, Clinton Rifles.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Bernard, Fitzgerald, and McFarland, First Regiment Fire Zouaves; Dumont, Cambrelling, Duryea, Evans, and Miller, Duryea's Zouaves; Ch. Van Duzer, Sickles' Brigade. Lieutenants in the Regular Army—Hudson Lawrence, Thirteenth Infantry; Stephen Van Rensselaer, John Hecksher, Philip Schuyler, Ninth Infantry; Meeks, Cutting, W. P. Galbraith, Ward, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. M. Privates Cooper of the First Company, Healy and Savage of the Second, Evans and Young of the Sixth, and Morris of the Tenth have also obtained lieutenantcies in other regiments. Breck, Holbrook, McJimsey, Anniba, Slocum, Buckley, Donaldson, Hughes, Mullen and Ford of Clinton Voltigeurs; Bogert, Walsh, Ellis, Cailender, Grant, Mitchel and Owens of Clinton Rifles. Wm. G. Shaw, Massachusetts Regiment.

Besides these, Commissary Patten has been appointed Paymaster in the Army, Private Brown of the Sixth Company is Aid-de-Camp to General Sandford, Private Rugles of the Sixth Company is Aid-de-Camp to General Hall. L. H. Lent, of Company G, has been appointed a drill instructor in the First Regiment—Christian Men-at-Arms.



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### "The Chronicles of the Rebellion of 1861"

Will form a complete History of the Secession movement from its commencement, and contain every fact and incident of interest during the campaign.

### SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF THE LEADING GENERALS NORTH AND SOUTH

will be given, and an epitome of all the State and National Documents relating to the great struggle.

To render the work a standard of reference in all coming time, it is the intention of the undersigned to give in each part

### THE MUSTER ROLL OF ONE REGIMENT,

who volunteered to fight the battles of their country, and maintain, inviolate, the honor and dignity of our National Flag, and the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States. Each Muster Roll will be preceded by a narrative of the march of such regiment from its place of enrolment to the seat of hostilities; noting with fidelity every occurrence worthy of mention, and recording every act of devoted loyalty and heroism from the colonel down to the humblest private.

THE MUSTER ROLL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE SECOND PART, WHICH WILL APPEAR AUGUST 17.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense, the undersigned hopes to produce a historic work, which will find its way into every dwelling throughout the land. Great care will be taken in the Literary Department, and the Typography and Paper shall be of the best class. To all who desire to possess a full and unbiassed description of the crisis invoked by secession, this book will be without a compeer, whilst its moderate price brings it within the reach of the poorest of our citizens.

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**CHARLES J. ROSS,**

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

New-York, 1861.

